

Substance Abuse  
in Nevada:  
A Data Book for  
Prevention Planning



Executive Report





# Substance Abuse in Nevada: A Data Book for Prevention Planning

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## Executive Report

A Project of the Nevada Statewide Coalition  
Partnership & Coop Consulting, Inc., 2008





## Acknowledgements and Attributions

This publication is a product of the “Nevada Data Project”. This and the other publications of the project were produced by the Nevada Statewide Coalition Partnership, a partnership of Nevada’s substance abuse prevention coalitions, and Join Together Northern Nevada (JTNN), with JTNN serving as the project coordinator and fiscal agent. Coop Consulting, Inc., a private research and evaluation firm, was contracted by JTNN to lead the project design and implementation. An ad hoc Data and Evaluation Committee was formed to guide all aspects of the Data Project. The committee assisted Coop Consulting in the development of instruments, conceptual frameworks, benchmarks, survey management, and related tasks necessary to complete the project. The members of the committee include:

Doreen Branch, Pacific Institute for Research and Evaluation

Cheryl Bricker, Partnership of Community Resources, Douglas County

Stevie Burden, Substance Abuse Prevention and Treatment Agency

Nancy Corn, Partnership Allied for Community Excellence, Elko

Vidya Kailash, Substance Abuse Prevention and Treatment Agency

Linda Lang, Nevada Statewide Coalition Partnership

Christy McGill, Healthy Communities Coalition of Lyon and Storey Counties

Kevin Quint, Join Together Northern Nevada, Reno

Stacy Smith, Nye Community Coalition

Belinda Thompson, Goshen Community Development Coalition, Las Vegas

Tonya Wolf, Substance Abuse Prevention and Treatment Agency

This publication was supported by the Nevada Department of Health and Human Services, Mental Health and Developmental Services Division, Substance Abuse Prevention and Treatment Agency through the Federal State Incentive Grant Cooperative Agreement (CFDA #93.243) from the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration’s Center for Substance Abuse Prevention. Its contents are solely the responsibility of the authors and do not represent the views of the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services nor the State of Nevada.

### FOR FURTHER INFORMATION ABOUT THIS PUBLICATION AND ITS CONTENTS, CONTACT:

Join Together Northern Nevada  
1325 Airmotive Way, #325  
Reno, Nevada 89502  
775-324-7557





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The appendices of this document contain a contact list for all of the state’s substance abuse prevention coalitions. Call your local community substance abuse prevention coalition today to see how you can help prevent substance abuse in your community.



## Introduction

The “Nevada Data Project” collected comprehensive data for more effective prevention planning by Nevada’s communities. To accomplish this goal, two primary data collection strategies were devised. One strategy was designed to obtain statistically reliable data about community and state-level substance abuse and related problems - a statewide random telephone survey with a sample sufficiently large enough to represent each of the state’s coalitions was initiated to gather these data (384 was the targeted number of completed interviews from each geographic region). The second strategy was designed to obtain data from multiple sectors of each community that would enable more focused planning. The resulting data will serve as a local baseline measure of perceptions and norms about the severity of underage and binge drinking. These data will also provide local information that can be used to target specific interventions. A local convenience survey was developed and implemented by the state’s coalitions, and collected from community sectors chosen by the coalitions. In order to obtain a sufficiently large enough sample in each area, each coalition agreed to collect 350 completed surveys. In both survey processes, the target numbers were either met or exceeded.

### TELEPHONE SURVEY

The statewide telephone survey was designed to solicit information about a range of substance abuse behaviors, beliefs and opinions, risks, and related resiliency items. The items in the survey were, to the extent possible, chosen from existing, validated, national surveys.

As the resulting survey instrument and implementation protocol are similar to those required for the nationally implemented Behavior Risk Factor Surveillance Survey (BRFSS), a Request for Proposal solicited bids from national survey firms with demonstrated experience implementing the BRFSS and similar rigorous survey protocols. JTNN selected and contracted with Macro International Inc. to perform the survey’s data collection. Data collection was conducted via telephone surveys with randomly selected adults in randomly selected, telephone-equipped Nevada households.

The main study included a stratified sample design. This design specified ten geographic strata that encompassed the entire state (these ten geographic areas represent the coverage areas of the state’s substance abuse prevention coalitions), plus one strata that comprised a Hispanic surname oversample. Each geographic area was made up of one or more Nevada counties. Data collection began April 19, 2007 and ended on July 26, 2007. The sample design called for a minimum total of 4,220 completed interviews. The target for each strata was 384 completes. In all, 4,648 interviews were collected.





CONVENIENCE SURVEY

Brief convenience surveys can be useful tools in collecting local data that give very specific information for targeted assessment and planning purposes. To that end, adult, youth, and a Native American convenience survey instruments were developed. These were implemented from March through June 2007 by every community coalition. A total of 9,162 surveys was collected through a broad range of strategies, including one-on-one interview sessions, door-to-door collection strategies, in front of key business locations in communities where a broad range of the population could reasonably be expected to frequent, e-mail strategies, community and focus group collection strategies, and other creative, grass roots approaches. The goal of these convenience surveys was to collect information about local norms and perceptions of the severity of underage and binge drinking and related problems.

ABOUT THIS PUBLICATION

This executive report, or summary, provides an overview of the major findings of the data collection processes for this project: a statewide telephone survey implemented by a national telephone research company, and the results of convenience surveys implemented by all of the state’s substance abuse prevention coalitions. Demographic data representing all four types of surveys are included in the Appendix.



Notable Findings of the Nevada Data Project

Assets and Resiliency

- 11% of respondents perform community service or volunteer in their community 5 or more hours per week, and another 5% volunteer 16 or more hours per week
- 12% of families had dinner together without the television 5 to 7 times during the past week, 7% attended religious services 11 or more times in the past three months, and 7% talked to their kids about alcohol, tobacco and other drugs (ATOD) 9 or more times during the past three months
- Positive responses by Native Americans were 1.5 to 2 times as high as those by the general population

Perception of Risk

- No real perception of risk of arrest for underage drinking and driving exists, nor is there a perception of the likelihood of consequence or of a penalty for underage drinking and driving
- Hispanic respondents of Clark County demonstrate a substantially higher perceived risk of arrest and consequence for underage drinking and driving
- For adults, there is a consistent perception across the state and minority populations that it is somewhat likely that adults will be arrested and suffer penalties for DUI





- Respondents believe there is a small level of risk involved in providing alcohol to minors, except in Reno where there is very little perceived risk, and among Hispanics in Clark County where there is relatively high perceived risk
- 8.5% of respondents report going through a DUI sobriety checkpoint in the past year
- More than 84% report there is a moderate or great risk in binge drinking once or twice a week

Norms

- A large majority of adults (79%) believe that parents should not let children under 18 drink in their homes
- However, half of the respondents believe that parents do provide alcohol to their children
- Respondents believe it is wrong for youth to drink and wrong to binge drink. It is perceived to be very wrong by Hispanic residents of Clark County
- Slightly over half of respondents disagree with the statement that underage drinking is a right of passage and unlikely to change
- Underage drinking at unsupervised events, drinking and driving, and alcohol related crashes are perceived to be serious problems. Hispanic residents of Clark County consider these issues to be more serious than any other group

Enforcement

- 68% of respondents believe that alcohol and DUI enforcement practices are either about right (38%) or not strict enough (30%)
- 58% strongly believe that police should conduct sobriety checkpoints
- More than a third of respondents believe that law enforcement does little to stop underage drinking

Promotion

- Advertising for alcohol is perceived to be almost always present at public events

Access

- Access to alcohol for minors is perceived as very easy by 42% of respondents. In Native American communities, access is perceived to be very easy by only 13%
- Friends and other family members are the two primary sources of alcohol for minors; for Native American minors, strangers are a close third
- 71% believe it is easy or very easy for underage youth to obtain alcohol without their parents' knowledge
- Convenience stores are reported to be the primary retail source for alcohol for underage youth
- Slightly over half of respondents believe that alcohol servers are properly trained
- 56% of youth respondents report knowing of 1 or more stores where they can purchase alcohol without having their ID checked
- About three quarters of youth respondents reported that they had not attempted to purchase alcohol in the past 30 days. Of the remainder, 9% reported a sale refusal, 14% reported a successful purchase

Policy

- A wide range of alcohol policy and alcohol control measures was strongly supported by respondents
- Only 18% strongly favor legalization of marijuana; 57% strongly oppose it

Use

- About half of respondents reported consuming alcohol during the past 30 days
- The median number of drinks consumed at any one time is 2
- 19% of respondents had 5 or more drinks in a row at least once during the past 30 days (binge drinking)
- Of youth respondents, 40% report binge drinking during the past 30 days
- The average number of drinks consumed the last time an individual drank and drove was 2. Only 8% report riding with a drinking driver during the past 30 days
- The highest rates of drinking and driving are reported in Clark County, which is just over twice the statewide rate
- 15% report tobacco use in their home





Nevada Data Project Overview

The Nevada Data Project was organized around ten geographic regions of the state, plus a sample of Hispanic adults from Clark County. These ten regions are the coverage area of the state’s substance abuse prevention coalitions, and together constitute all of Nevada. These regions range in size from one county to three counties. The multi-county coalition areas of the state reflect contiguous groupings of counties with small populations. The breakdown of these regions is reflected in the table below.

Nevada Coalition	County/-ies in coverage area
Churchill Community Coalition	Churchill County
Community Council on Youth	Carson City
Eastern Nevada Community Coalition	Eureka, Lincoln, and White Pine Counties
Frontier Community Coalition	Humboldt, Lander, and Pershing Counties
Goshen Community Development Coalition	Clark County
Healthy Communities Coalition	Lyon, Storey, and Mineral Counties
Join Together Northern Nevada	Washoe County
Luz Community Development Coalition	Clark County – Hispanic community (standalone sample)
Nye Community Coalition	Esmeralda and Nye Counties
Partners Allied for Community Excellence	Elko County
Partnership of Community Resources	Douglas County
Statewide Native American Coalition	Twenty-seven tribal communities across state and urban area Native Americans (all Native telephone survey participants are included in counties above; not a separate sample)





Statewide Telephone Survey

The telephone survey protocol was designed with a targeted number of 384 participants from each geographic area, with an additional sample selected of 384 Hispanic residents of Clark County. In many areas of the state, the final sample of completed telephone interviews exceeded this target number. Individual county random samples of adults from every county were not possible due to the very small populations of some of the state’s counties. A total of 4,648 completed telephone interviews was obtained.

Respondents were contacted in all counties in Nevada. The table below provides a breakdown of respondents (completed interviews) by county.

COUNTY	NUMBER	PERCENT
CARSON	373	8.0
CLARK	747	16.1
CHURCHILL	544	11.7
DOUGLAS	393	8.5
ELKO	387	8.3
ESMERALDA	9	.2
EUREKA	48	1.0
HUMBOLDT	185	4.0
LANDER	105	2.3
LINCOLN	158	3.4
LYON	397	8.5
MINERAL	46	1.0
NYE	401	8.6
PERSHING	81	1.7
STORY	33	.7
WASHOE	387	8.3
WHITE PINE	205	4.4
OTHER (SPECIFY)	7	.2
DON'T KNOW	118	2.5
NO ANSWER PROVIDED	24	.5
TOTAL	4648	100.0

Following reporting convention, percentage calculations are rounded and in some cases in this report will not sum to 100%.



CHILDREN AND FAMILIES

Number of Children Under the Age of 18 in Your Household

Number of Children	Number	Percent
None	3079	66.2
One	551	11.9
Two	604	13.0
Three	252	5.4
Four	105	2.3
Five	31	.7
Six	11	.2
Eight	2	.0
Ten	1	.0
Total	4636	99.7
Missing responses	12	.3
Total with Missing	4648	100.0

A total of 1,557 respondents, or 34%, reported having one or more children in their household under the age of 18 years. A total of 1,414, or 91%, of those reporting having children under the age of 18 in their household also reported that they are the parent or guardian of those children.

COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT

Respondents were asked how many hours per week and per month they spent volunteering in their community. One way to look at the strength of various communities is to see how much time people spend volunteering. Community involvement, such as hours spent outside work and home in a volunteer capacity are factors in understanding community strengths. In the tables below, 1185 respondents, or just over 25%, report volunteering each week in their community, and 1315, or 28%, report participating in community service activities.

Hours per week spent volunteering

Number of hours per week	Number	Percent
0	3415	73.5
1-2	421	9.1
3-4	254	5.5
5+	510	11.0
Total	4600	99.0
Missing responses	48	1.0
Total with Missing	4648	100.0

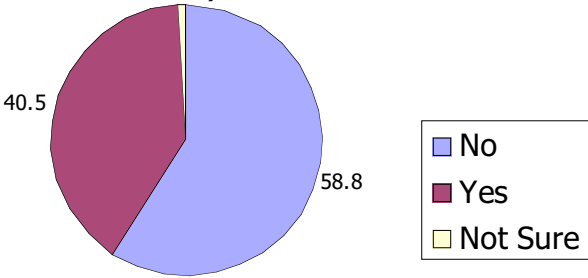
COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT CONTINUED

Hours spent in community service activities per month

Number of hours per month	Number	Percent
0	3302	71.0
1-3	387	8.3
4-6	332	7.1
7-10	249	5.4
11-15	100	2.2
16+	247	5.3
Total	4617	99.3
Missing responses	31	.7
Total with Missing	4648	100.0

A positive adult presence, from outside the immediate family, can be very important for youth, often leading to less risky behaviors and creating adolescent resiliency. Respondents were asked if they had a mentoring or nurturing relationship with youth other than their own children in the community.

Have mentoring or nurturing relationship with youth in your community (not your children)?



Research suggests that family time spent in non-television related activities-- such as games, reading, sports, discussions, exercise, craft projects, school activities, hobbies, etc.—is beneficial to children’s mental and physical health outcomes. These types of activities are also important in building positive family relationships that support healthy youth development. The data below should be understood in the context of the 1414 adults, reported above, who are the parent or guardian of one or more children in their household.



COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT CONTINUED

Times family had dinner together without TV on

Number of times in the past week	Number	Percent
0	294	6.3
1-2	223	4.8
3-4	317	6.8
5-7	553	11.9
Total	1387	29.8
Missing responses	3261	70.2
Total with Missing	4648	100.0

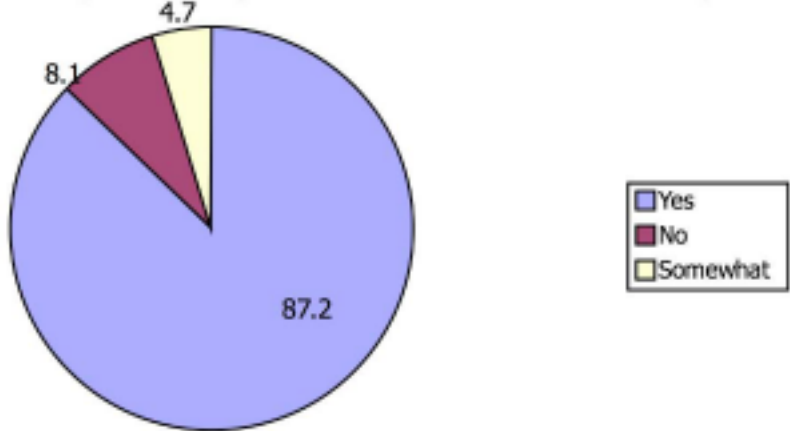
Of the 1414 adults who reported being a parent or guardian of children in the household, 1093, or 77%, report having dinner together without the TV on at least once during the past week.

Number of times you attended religious or spiritual services with your children in the past three months?

Number of times in past 3 months	Number	Percent
0	633	13.6
1-3	210	4.5
4-6	136	2.9
7-10	81	1.7
11+	339	7.3
Total	1399	30.1
Missing responses	3249	69.9
Total with Missing	4648	100.0

Respondents were asked if they felt they had the knowledge to talk to their children about alcohol and drugs, and how often those conversations occurred.

Do you have the knowledge to talk to your children about alcohol and drugs?



COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT CONTINUED

How many times have you talked to your children about drug and alcohol issues during the past three months?

Number of times in past 3 months	Number	Percent
0	256	5.5
1-2	227	4.9
3-5	284	6.1
6-8	109	2.3
9+	306	6.6
Child is too young for this topic	207	4.5
Total	1389	29.9
Missing responses	3259	70.1
Total with Missing	4648	100.0

PERCEPTION OF RISK

Perception of risk addresses the likelihood that a respondent believes there will be a negative consequence of a particular activity. This can provide various ways for communities to consider planning for community level change. The sections below show respondents' perception of risk related to alcohol use, access, and drinking and driving.

Perceived Risk of Underage Drinking and Underage Drinking and Driving

Research suggests that the degree of perceived risk of specific, immediate consequences of (in this case underage drinking and drinking and driving) can determine the likelihood of that behavior.

The items related on the graph below look at:

- how likely the respondents thought it was that someone underage who was drinking would be caught by the police;
- how likely someone under 21 who was drinking and driving would be to lose their license;
- how likely it was that nothing would happen to someone under 21 who was caught drinking and driving (this item was reverse-coded to match response direction of the two questions above).

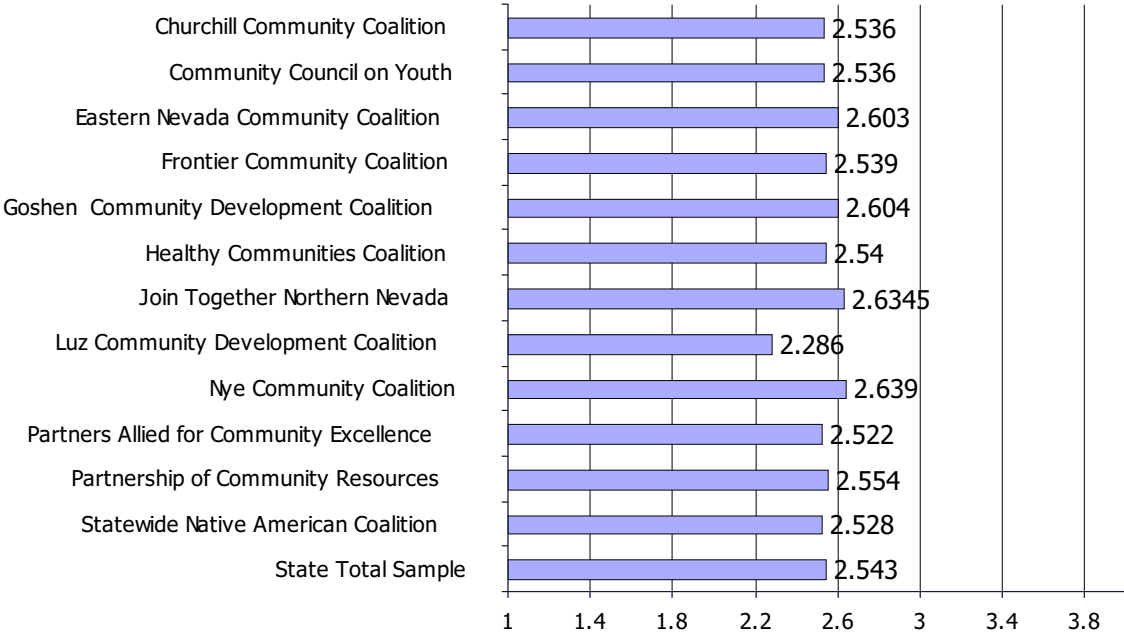
Items in the survey were combined to create a scale that measures perceived risk with regard to underage drinking and underage drinking and driving. Each of the items was scored on a scale that ranged from 1 = very likely to 4 = very unlikely (the ratings were added and divided by 4 to create a scale score between 1 and 4).



PERCEPTION OF RISK CONTINUED

The following graphs provide the average ratings for each of the coalition areas in the state. The Luz Coalition is representative of Clark County Hispanics and the Statewide Native American Coalition includes Nevada Native Americans from all the Tribes in the state.

Perceived Risk of Underage Drinking/Underage Drinking and Driving



The average score of 2.54 indicates that respondents think there is little perception of risk that underage youth will suffer any consequences for drinking alcohol or for drinking and driving. A scale score of 2.5 is a neutral score, the midpoint between very likely and very unlikely.

Below are the individual questions and their responses which are aggregated in the table above.

How likely the respondents thought it was that someone underage who was drinking would be caught by the police			
Very Likely	Somewhat Likely	Somewhat Unlikely	Very Unlikely
13.4%	19.3%	24.2%	38.1%

PERCEPTION OF RISK CONTINUED

How likely someone under 21 who was drinking and driving would lose their license			
Very Likely	Somewhat Likely	Somewhat Unlikely	Very Unlikely
54.7%	20.8%	9.8%	7.0%

How likely it was that nothing would happen to someone under 21 who was caught drinking and driving			
Very Likely	Somewhat Likely	Somewhat Unlikely	Very Unlikely
13.3	17.6	19.7	44.3

Perceived Risk of Drinking and Driving Behaviors

Motor vehicle-related injuries are a leading cause of death in Nevada; this includes minors affected by alcohol-related accidents. The information below deals with perceptions of risk involved in drinking and driving, and the likelihood of being impacted if driving under the influence (DUI).

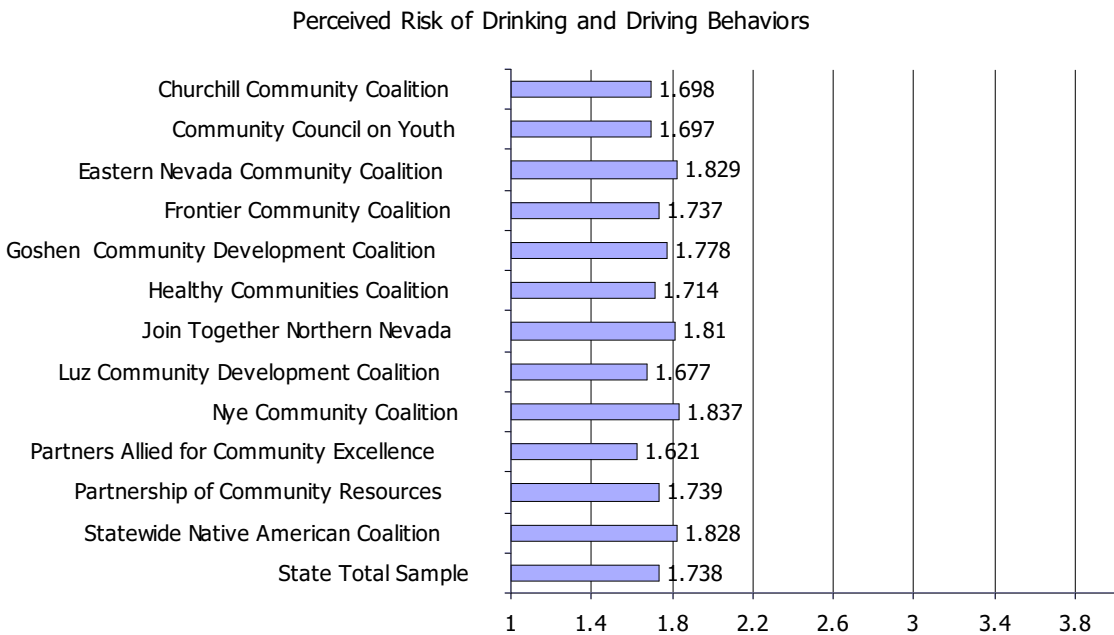
Perception of drinking and driving risks are measured in the section below through the following survey items:

- likelihood of being stopped by the police when driving with more than the legal blood alcohol limit;
- likelihood of being convicted if you were stopped and charged with DUI;
- likelihood of being arrested if stopped by the police for DUI.



PERCEPTION OF RISK CONTINUED

Ratings were summed as for the previous scale and average score for the sample identified in the following graph and compared to other coalition areas in the state.



The average state score of 1.738 indicates that respondents think it is somewhat likely that people will suffer consequences of drinking and driving.

Below are the individual questions and their responses which are aggregated in the table above.

Likelihood of being stopped by the police when driving with more than the legal blood alcohol limit			
Very Likely	Somewhat Likely	Somewhat Unlikely	Very Unlikely
29.6%	32.7%	18.7%	13.9%

Likelihood of being convicted if you were stopped and charged with DUI			
Very Likely	Somewhat Likely	Somewhat Unlikely	Very Unlikely
63.2%	19.7%	5%	6.1%

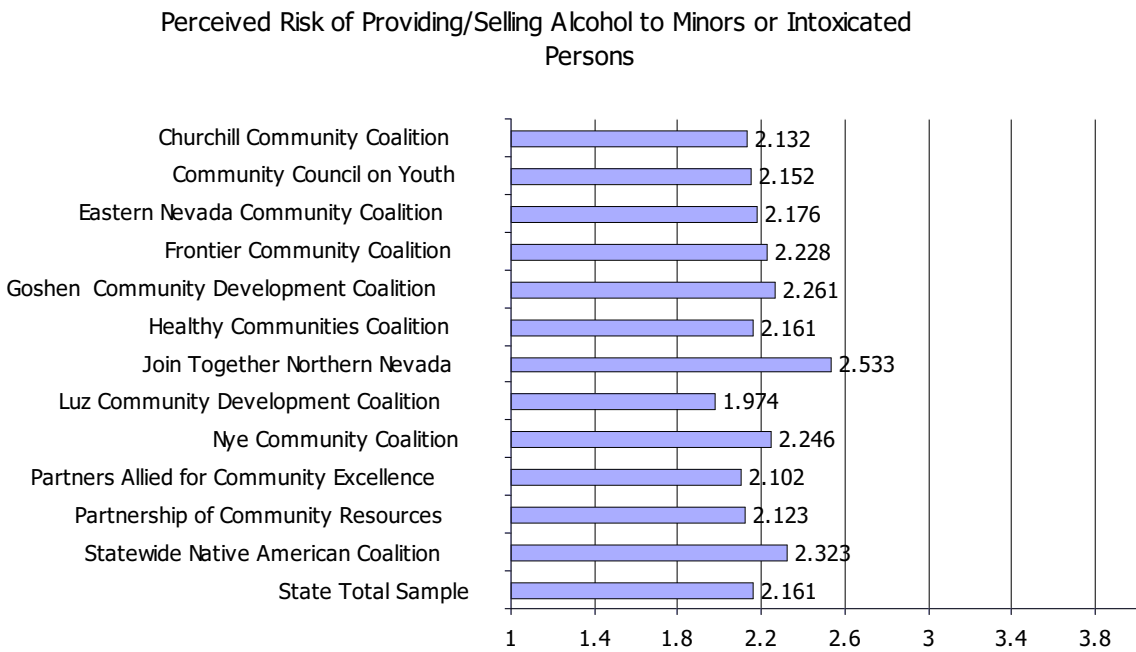
Likelihood of being arrested if stopped by the police for DUI			
Very Likely	Somewhat Likely	Somewhat Unlikely	Very Unlikely
68.1%	16.1%	4.7%	7.7%

PERCEPTION OF RISK CONTINUED

Perceived Risk of Providing Alcohol to Minors and Intoxicated Patrons

An important aspect of alcohol use is how minors and intoxicated persons obtain alcohol, where it is purchased, and consequences of selling to underage persons. The graph reflects the perceived risk of selling alcohol to a minor or an intoxicated person. A risk scale for illegally providing alcohol was constructed from two survey items:

- the likelihood of being arrested for selling alcohol to an intoxicated person;
- the likelihood of being given a citation and fined for giving or selling alcohol to someone under 21 years of age.



The average state score of 2.16 indicates that respondents think it is only somewhat likely that people will suffer consequences of selling alcohol to minors and intoxicated persons (1 = very likely, 4 = very unlikely).

Below are the individual questions and their responses which are aggregated in the table above.

Likelihood of being arrested for selling alcohol to an intoxicated person			
Very Likely	Somewhat Likely	Somewhat Unlikely	Very Unlikely
22.7%	20.2%	23.3%	29%



PERCEPTION OF RISK CONTINUED

Likelihood of being given a citation and fined for giving or selling alcohol to someone under 21 years of age			
Very Likely	Somewhat Likely	Somewhat Unlikely	Very Unlikely
52.8%	26.4%	9.6%	8.5%

Respondents also were asked about the consequences of selling to someone less than 21 years of age.

Consequences for selling alcohol to minors

Possibility	Number	Percent
They would be fined	2205	47.4
Lose their license to sell	1313	28.2
They would go to jail	579	12.5
Nothing would happen	353	7.6
Total	4450	95.7
Missing responses	198	4.3
Total with Missing	4648	100.0

How frequent and present are police sobriety checkpoints? The awareness of enforcement activity is one of the key predictors of perception of risk. Information below reflects how many times respondents had been through a sobriety checkpoint in the past year, which can serve as one measure of awareness of the level of enforcement activity.

Number of times through a sobriety checkpoint in the past year?

Times in the past year	Number	Percent
0	4254	91.5
1	218	4.7
2	92	2.0
3	23	.5
4	9	.2
5	5	.1
6	2	.0
8	10	.2
10	8	.2
Total	4621	99.4
Missing responses	27	.6
Total with Missing	4648	100.0

Responses ranged from 0 to 10 with the majority of responses 0. The average number of times for the entire sample was .15 (almost 0) indicating that sobriety checkpoints are very infrequent.

PERCEPTION OF RISK CONTINUED

Perception of Harm to Self

Another question focused on the risk of harming themselves physically and in other ways when they have 5 or more drinks of alcohol once or twice a week. Binge and heavy drinking is associated with multiple poor health outcomes, including addiction, disability due to injury, early death, and physical and mental health problems. The average rating for harm to self was 3.37 indicating that respondents thought 5 or more drinks at one sitting once or twice a week is a great risk.

Risk	Number	Percent
No Risk	126	2.7
Slight Risk	548	11.8
Moderate Risk	1391	29.9
Great Risk	2469	53.1
Total	4534	97.5
Missing responses	114	2.5
Total with Missing	4648	100.0

NORMS

Norms provide the context for behavior choices. Respondents were asked whether they agreed or disagreed that parents should not let their children or their children's friends who are under 18 years of age drink alcohol at home. Respondents used a five point rating from strongly agree to strongly disagree.

Rating	Number	Percent
Strongly agree	2966	63.8
Agree	700	15.1
Neither agree nor disagree	288	6.2
Disagree	365	7.9
Strongly disagree	295	6.3
Total	4614	99.3
Missing responses	34	.7
Total with Missing	4648	100.0



PROMOTION

How prominent is advertising for alcohol at public events? The information below reflects how often respondents see alcohol advertising at sporting and other events they might attend.

Rating	Number	Percent
I don't attend these events	298	6.4
A lot	1979	42.6
Sometimes	1599	34.4
Never	659	14.2
Total	4535	97.6
Missing responses	113	2.4
Total with Missing	4648	100.0

ENFORCEMENT OF ALCOHOL LAWS

What is the perception of enforcement of alcohol laws in Nevada? Should sobriety checkpoints be a regular part of police activity? Respondents were asked if they agree that police should conduct regular sobriety checkpoints to detect drinking and driving. The table below details their responses.

Rating	Number	Percent
Strongly agree	2704	58.2
Agree	1314	28.3
Neither agree nor disagree	259	5.6
Disagree	233	5.0
Strongly disagree	99	2.1
Total	4609	99.2
Missing responses	39	.8
Total with Missing	4648	100.0

Are enforcement practices sufficient? The table below details respondent perception as to whether Nevada's enforcement of drinking and driving laws was appropriate, ranking from "too strict" to "not strict enough".

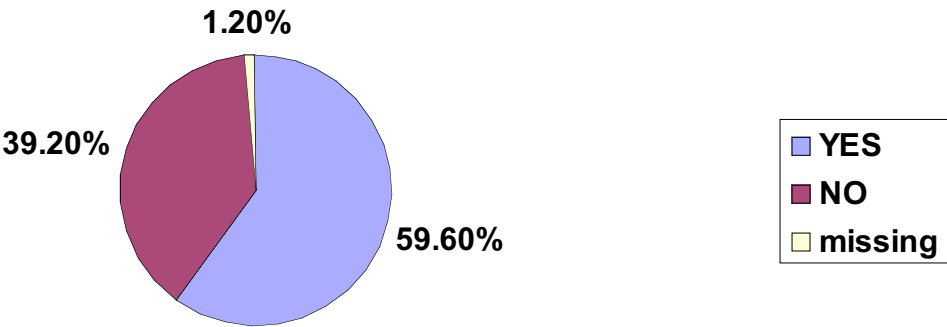
Rating	Number	Percent
Too strict	184	4.0
Not strict enough	1373	29.5
Just about right	1764	38.0
Total	3321	71.5
Missing responses	1327	28.5
Total with Missing	4648	100.0

ENFORCEMENT OF ALCOHOL LAWS CONTINUED

How prominent are police efforts in the community in dealing with drinking and driving?

The graphs below show whether respondents have heard or seen anything about police setting up sobriety checkpoints or other enforcement efforts to catch drivers who were driving while under the influence of alcohol, and whether the respondent has been arrested for DUI in the past year.

Heard or seen anything about DUI checkpoints or other DUI enforcement activities?

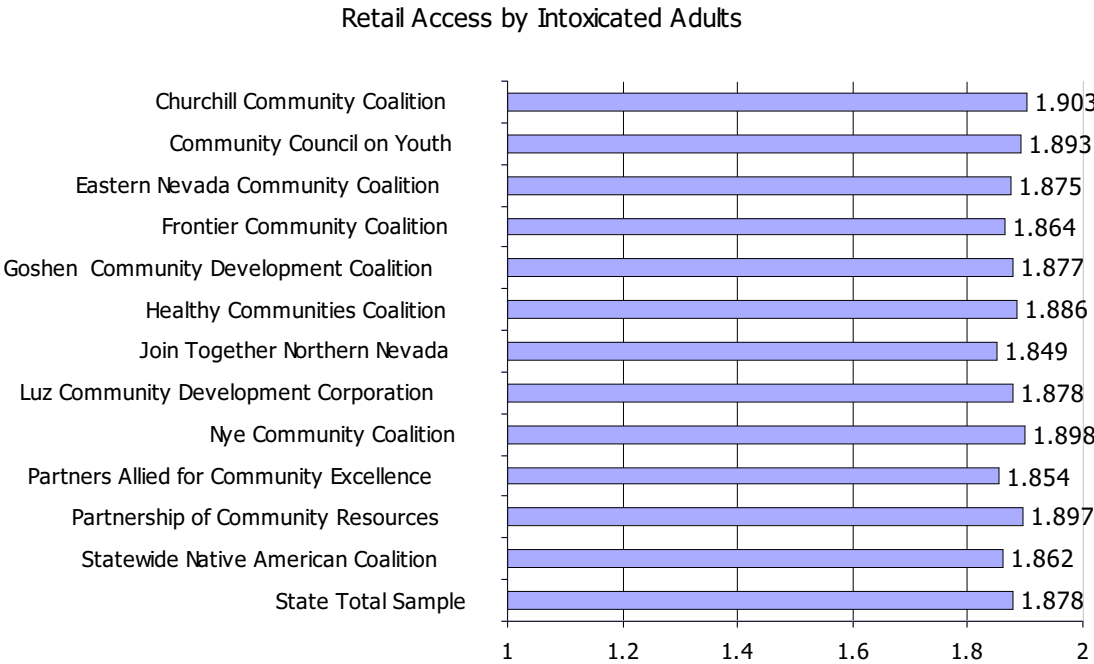


RETAIL ACCESS BY INTOXICATED PATRONS

Two items measured retail access issues related to sales to patrons already intoxicated. One question asked if the respondent had seen other people served alcohol when they were already intoxicated during the past 30 days and the other question asked if during the past 30 days the respondent had been served alcohol when they had already had too much to drink. These items were combined into a scale with 1 = yes and 2 = no. Lower scores (closer to 1) indicate that the respondents did not see or experience alcohol control measures through beverage servers or sales people, but instead observed alcohol being made readily available to intoxicated persons.



RETAIL ACCESS BY INTOXICATED PATRONS CONTINUED



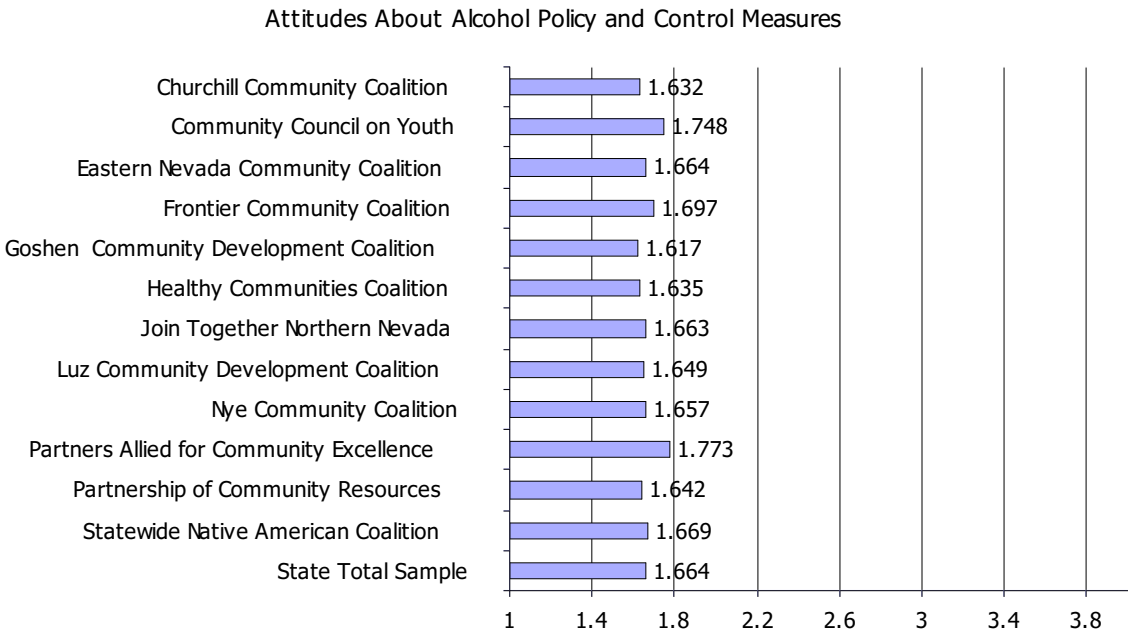
SUPPORT FOR ALCOHOL POLICY

Five questions at the end of the interview measured respondents' attitudes (strongly favor to strongly oppose) regarding specific legislative and policy controls for alcohol. These questions included:

- Should advertisements for alcoholic beverages within our communities be restricted to making drinking less appealing to kids?
- Alcohol companies often sponsor special events so that they can advertise and sell alcohol there. How strongly would you favor or oppose a recommendation to community planners that they refuse sponsorship by alcohol companies for events attended by teens?
- Increasing efforts to reduce underage drinking will cost money. In order to raise the money, how strongly do you favor or oppose an increase of 5 cents per drink in the tax on beer, wine, and liquor sold to pay for programs for prevention of underage drinking and to increase alcohol prevention and treatment programs?
- Would you favor or oppose laws in Nevada that make it easier for adults to be held liable if they give alcohol to a teenager and then someone gets hurt?
- Would you favor or oppose laws or ordinances in your community that penalize adults for hosting underage drinking parties?

These items were combined into an attitude about alcohol policy scale based on respondents' ratings with 1 = strongly favor and 4 = strongly oppose.

SUPPORT FOR ALCOHOL POLICY CONTINUED



Below are the individual questions and their responses which are aggregated in the table above.

Should advertisements for alcoholic beverages within our communities be restricted to making drinking less appealing to kids?			
Strongly Agree	Agree Somewhat	Disagree Somewhat	Strongly Disagree
64.2%	18.2%	9.6%	6.0%

How strongly would you favor or oppose a recommendation to community planners that they refuse sponsorship by alcohol companies for events attended by teens?			
Strongly Favor	Somewhat Favor	Somewhat Oppose	Strongly Oppose
44.4%	15.9%	15.7%	20.5%

In order to raise the money, how strongly do you favor or oppose an increase of 5 cents per drink in the tax on beer, wine, and liquor sold to pay for programs for prevention of underage drinking and to increase alcohol prevention and treatment programs?			
Strongly Favor	Somewhat Favor	Somewhat Oppose	Strongly Oppose
58.4%	17.9%	7.5%	14.0%



SUPPORT FOR ALCOHOL POLICY CONTINUED

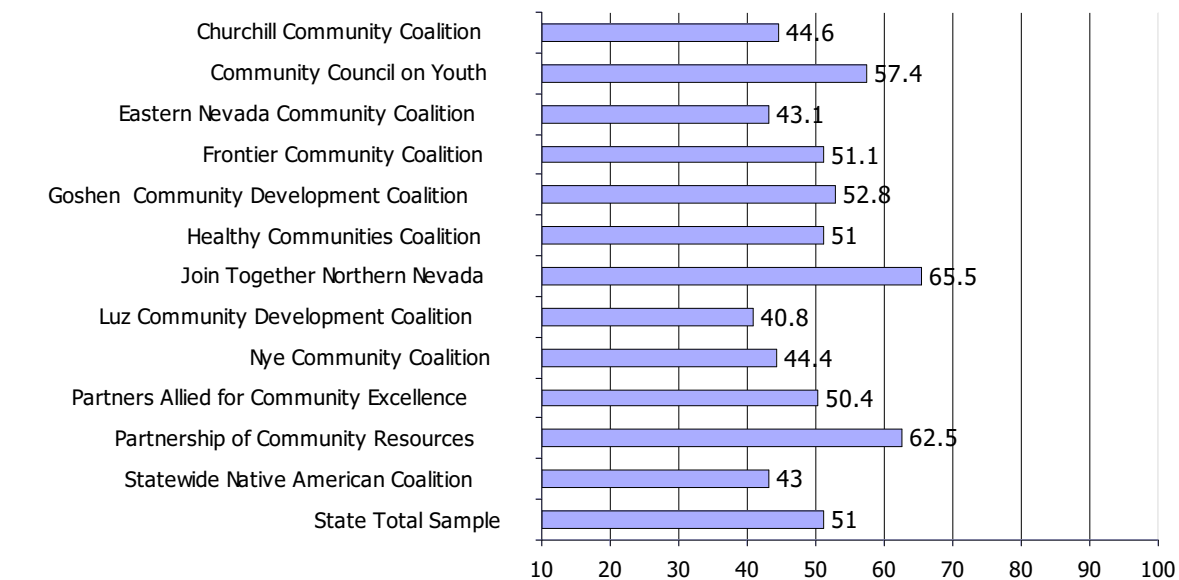
Would you favor or oppose laws in Nevada that make it easier for adults to be held liable if they give alcohol to a teenager and then someone gets hurt?			
Strongly Favor	Somewhat Favor	Somewhat Oppose	Strongly Oppose
74.1%	14.9%	4.2%	4.8%

Would you favor or oppose laws or ordinances in your community that penalize adults for hosting underage drinking parties?			
Strongly Favor	Somewhat Favor	Somewhat Oppose	Strongly Oppose
73.9%	11.8%	4.7%	7.7%

ALCOHOL USE

Respondents were asked if they had at least one alcoholic drink in the past 30 days. This provides an indication of norms around drinking and acceptance of alcohol, in general, for particular communities. As is evident in the resulting graph below, there is a large variance among the regions and populations of the state.

Have you had at least one alcoholic drink in the past 30 days?

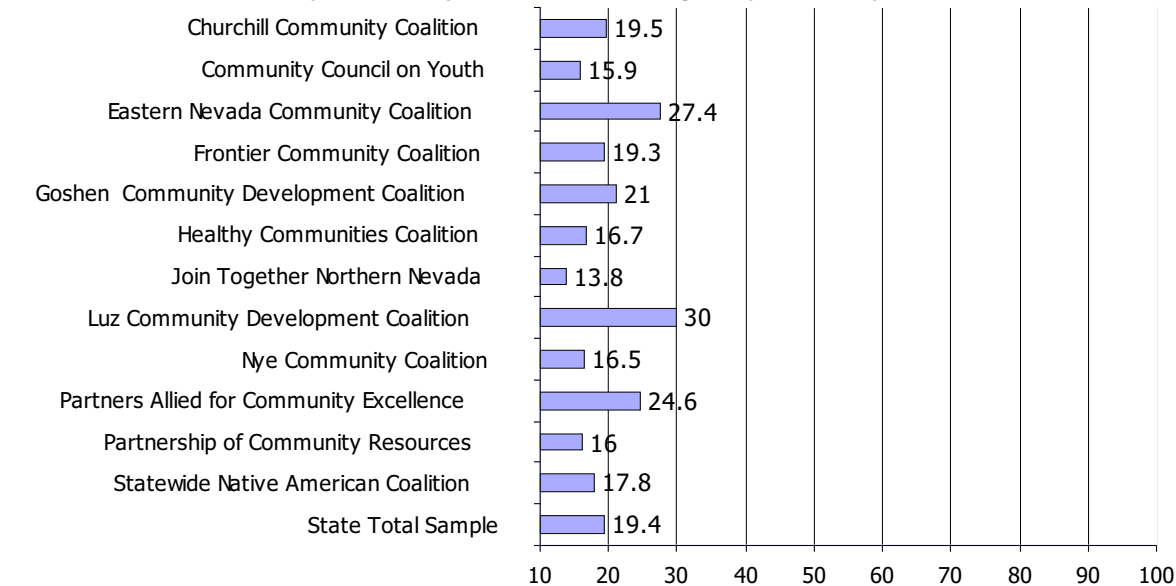


Respondents also were asked how many drinks they had on average when they drank during the past 30 days. For the entire sample the average was 2.3.

ALCOHOL USE CONTINUED

The graph for the next question compares each coalition with the statewide percentage of respondents who said that they had had 5 or more drinks in a row at least once during the past 30 days. This is the traditional measure of binge drinking in a community. The average number of times for the statewide sample was .75 (less than 1) indicating that most respondents (N=2576) denied any drinking occasions during the past 30 days where they drank 5 or more drinks in a row.

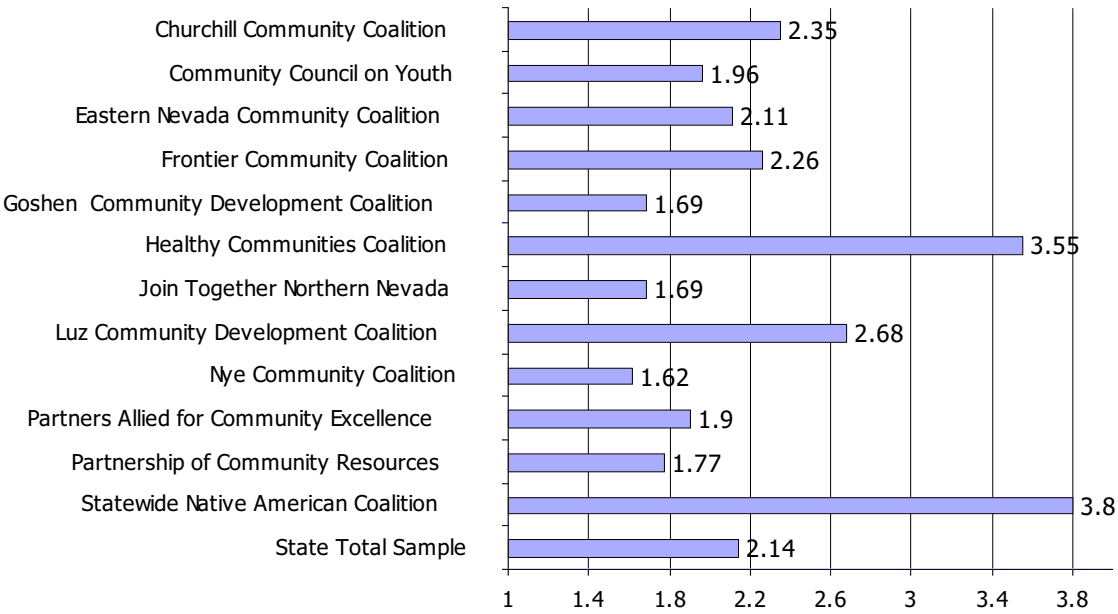
Percent of respondents who had 5 or more drinks in a row (that is within a couple of hours) at least once during the past 30 days



ALCOHOL USE CONTINUED

The next graph provides a comparison among the state sample and the coalitions of the average number of drinks consumed the last time the respondent drank and drove.

Average number of drinks you had last time you drank and drove



TOBACCO USE

The first question on tobacco use asked respondents whether anyone at home smoked cigarettes.

Tobacco use in the home



Half of respondents reported smoking during their lifetime. Respondents were asked how many cigarettes a day they smoked. A total of 902 respondents said they smoked, with frequencies as high as 100 (about 5 packs). The average number of cigarettes smoked was 15 (less than one pack).

MARIJUANA LEGALIZATION

How strongly do you favor or oppose the legalization of marijuana?

Rating	Number	Percent
Strongly favor	822	17.7
Somewhat favor	480	10.3
Somewhat oppose	555	11.9
Strongly oppose	2661	57.3
Total	4518	97.2
Missing responses	130	2.8
Total with Missing	4648	100.0





## Nevada Community Convenience Survey

There are a total of twelve coalitions serving individuals and communities of Nevada. Each of these coalitions collected surveys for this data project. Each coalition identified populations or neighborhoods and collection strategies that would provide the best community input from individuals for planning purposes. The Statewide Native American Coalition utilized a slightly altered version of this instrument, and several coalitions used a parallel instrument designed for youth. Results from those two surveys are described within this report.

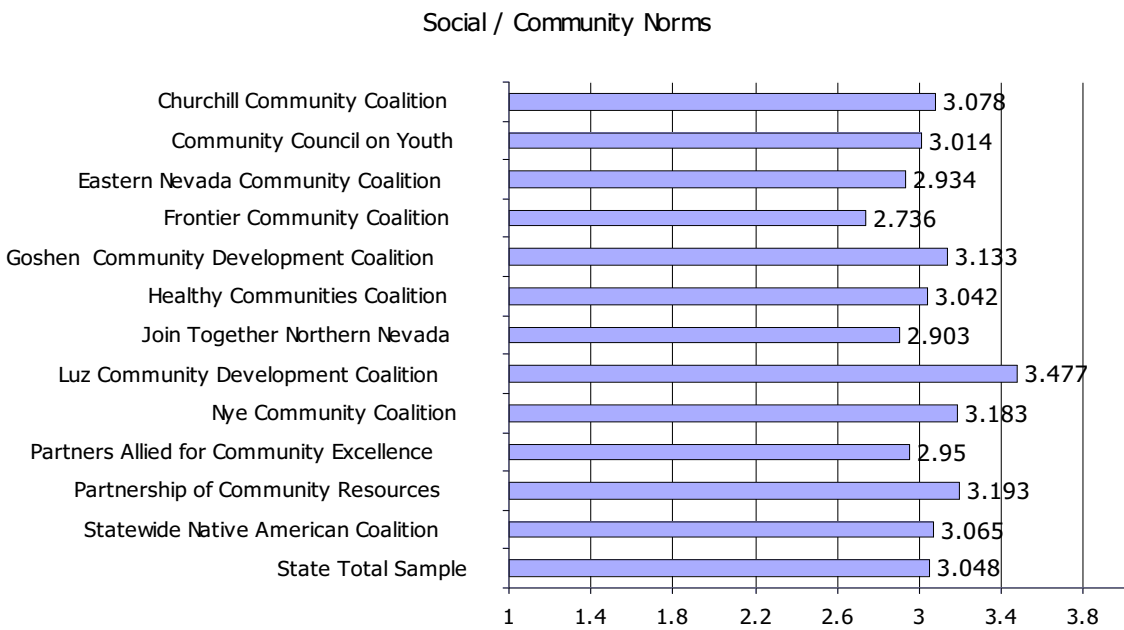
The survey protocol was designed with a targeted number of 350 participants from each coalition. Considering data from all three survey instruments (community, Native American, and youth), the coalitions exceeded their total target twofold. A total of 6,450 completed community convenience surveys was obtained. An additional 1,459 surveys were collected using the youth instrument, and 1,253 were collected using the Native American community instrument, for a total of 9,162 convenience surveys.

### NORMS

Respondents were asked two questions about norms in their community: how wrong most people in their community think it is to binge drink, and how wrong most community people think it is for underage youth (15 to 20 years of age) to drink. Both of these questions were rated using a scale from very wrong = 4 to not wrong at all = 1. The average score on the scale about drinking norms was 3.048 indicating that the group thinks that it is wrong but not very wrong to binge drink and for youth to drink. Variations among communities are apparent from the graph below. For youth completing the youth convenience survey instrument, the average response was quite similar, 3.117.



NORMS CONTINUED



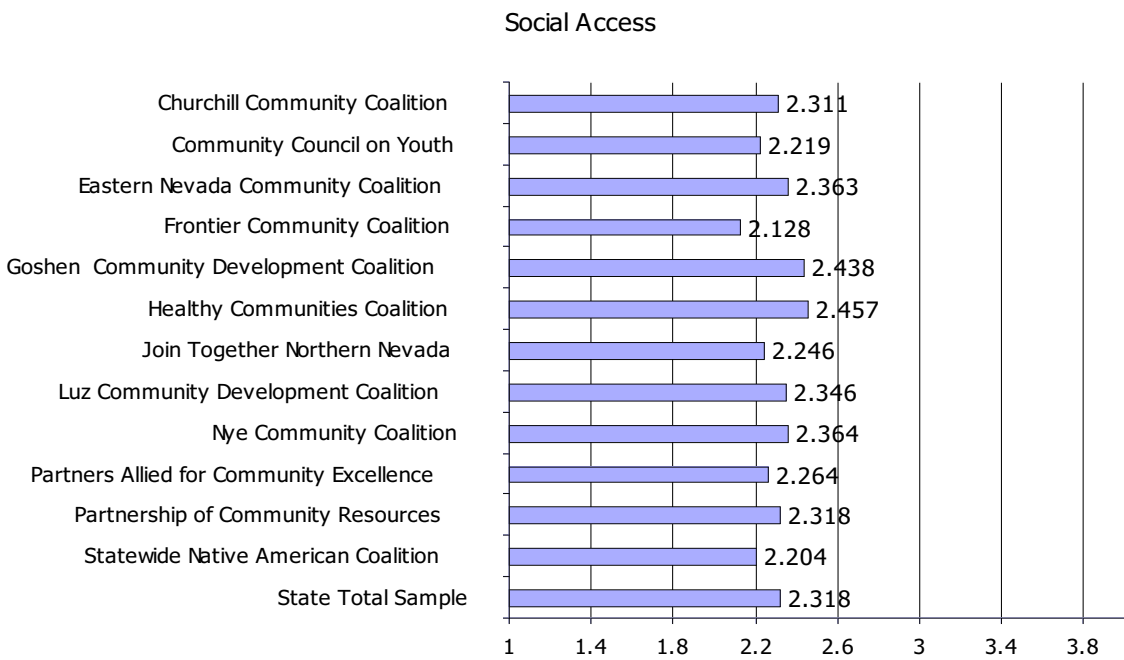
Respondents were also asked if they agree that “Underage drinking is a rite of passage and not likely to change,” and asked to report how strongly they agree or disagree. Just under half of respondents (48%) report that they agree with the statement, demonstrating how difficult it may be to change this norm in Nevada communities.

Rating	Number	Percent
Strongly Disagree	1225	19.0
Disagree	1932	30.0
Agree	2243	34.8
Strongly Agree	667	10.3
Total	6067	94.1
Missing response	383	5.9
Total with Missing	6450	100.0

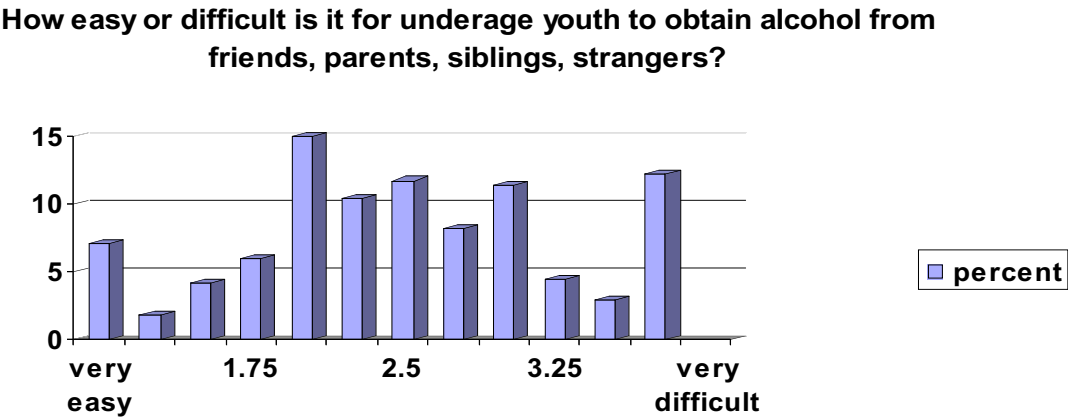
SOCIAL ACCESS

Social access included items that asked respondents about how youth acquire alcohol and focused on access from family, parents, strangers, and friends. The first scale is a composite of responses to the question about how easy or difficult it is for youth to obtain alcohol from older siblings, parents, friends, and adult strangers. Each source was rated separately using the scale 1= very easy to 4 = very difficult. The responses for these ratings were added together and divided by 4 to develop a social access scale with scores that ranged from 1 to 4, which indicates how easy or difficult it is for youth to obtain alcohol from social sources in the community.

SOCIAL ACCESS CONTINUED



Youth responding to this question on the youth convenience survey responded as noted in the graph below:



Additional questions about social access were asked of respondents about access to alcohol in the home and other issues, as follows:



SOCIAL ACCESS CONTINUED

How easy or difficult do you think it would be for underage youth to get beer, wine coolers, or liquor from home without their parents knowing it?

Rating	Number	Percent
Very easy	1436	22.3
Easy	3145	48.8
Difficult	1348	20.9
Very difficult	461	7.1
Total	6390	99.1
Missing response	60	.9
Total with Missing	6450	100.0

How often do you think parents in your community provide alcohol at parties their children host?

Rating	Number	Percent
Never	1436	22.3
Sometimes, but not that often	3145	48.8
Often	1348	20.9
Very often	461	7.1
Total	6390	99.1
Missing response	60	.9
Total with Missing	6450	100.0

When you think about underage youth, where do you think they usually obtain alcohol? This table, and the one that follows under Retail Access, are built from one question that asked about multiple sources of alcohol, some social, some retail. Respondents could choose more than one response, so the responses total to more than 100%.

Item	Number	Percent
Friends	4947	76.7
Parents	1135	17.6
Strangers	1157	17.9
Other Family members	1460	22.6

The key observation here is that most respondents believe social sources are the primary source of alcohol for underage youth. A total of 76.7% say that youth obtain alcohol from their friends, 40.2% that underage youth obtain alcohol from their parents and other family members.

SOCIAL ACCESS CONTINUED

Youth completing the youth convenience survey were asked how they get alcohol: If you drink alcohol, during the past 30 days, how did you usually get your alcohol?

How	Number	Percent
I got it from home with parent's permission	125	8.6
I got it from a brother, sister or relative over 21	82	5.6
I got it from a friend who is under 21	101	6.9
I bought it myself without using a fake ID	42	2.9
I got it from home without my parent's permission	153	10.5
I got it from a brother, sister or relative who is under 21	103	7.1
I took it from a store or shop	49	3.4
I got it from a friend or acquaintance of my mother or father	92	6.3
I got it from a friend who is 21 or older	162	11.1
I bought is myself using a fake ID	37	2.5
Other	91	6.2
Total	1037	71.1
Missing response	422	28.9
Total with Missing	1459	100.0

RETAIL ACCESS

When you think about underage youth, where do you think they usually obtain alcohol?

Item	Number	Percent
a liquor store	696	10.8
a bar	252	3.9
a restaurant	131	2.0
a grocery store	520	8.1
a convenience store	987	15.3

Youth completing the same question about obtaining alcohol in retail settings, in the youth convenience survey, had very similar results. Like the preceding table, the table is constructed from a question that allowed multiple responses about access to alcohol by underage youth. Based on this question, in order, convenience stores, liquor stores, and grocery stores are seen as the key retail sources of alcohol for youth. However, in the context of the previous table, it is clear that social sources are viewed as the primary source of alcohol for underage youth.

RETAIL ACCESS CONTINUED

How well does your community monitor the location of alcohol outlets and bars?

Rating	Number	Percent
Not at all well	799	12.4
Not well	1733	26.9
Sort of well	2426	37.6
Very well	1143	17.7
Total	6101	94.6
Missing response	349	5.4
Total with Missing	6450	100.0

Those serving alcohol in my community are properly trained to do so.

Rating	Number	Percent
Strongly Disagree	852	13.2
Disagree	2010	31.2
Agree	2548	39.5
Strongly Agree	570	8.8
Total	5980	92.7
Missing response	470	7.3
Total with Missing	6450	100.0

The next tables were answered by the portion of the sample that was under 21 years of age (1509 respondents are under 21 years of age, from survey demographic data—please see Appendix).

During the past 30 days, if you bought alcohol at a store such as a grocery store, liquor store, convenience store, or gas station, did the person check your ID?

ID check at retail sales source



RETAIL ACCESS CONTINUED

During the past 30 days, did anyone ever refuse to sell you alcohol because of your age?

Option	Number	Percent
I did not try to buy alcohol in the past 30 days	1065	78.1
Yes, someone refused to sell me alcohol because of my age	128	9.4
No, my age did not keep me from buying alcohol	170	12.5
Total	1363	100.0

How many stores do you know of that would sell you alcohol without asking you for ID or proof of age? A third of minors taking the survey (512 of 1509, or 34%, from survey demographic data) indicated that they know of a retail store that will sell them alcohol. Of 733 respondents in the similar youth convenience survey who answered this question, 351 (48%) reported that they know of at least one retail outlet that will sell alcohol without asking for ID.

PERCEPTION OF RISK

If you were to drink and drive, what do you think would happen to you?

Item	Number	Percent
The police would catch me.	2573	39.9
I would get a ticket and pay a fine.	1992	30.9
I would go to jail for a night.	2369	36.7
Nothing would happen to me.	597	9.3
Anything else? (these responses are available in the full report of survey results)	434	6.7

In addition, respondents were asked if they agree that law enforcement does very little to stop underage drinking. This item was scored using the strongly disagree = 1 to strongly agree = 4 rating.

Law enforcement does very little to stop underage drinking.

Rating	Number	Percent
Strongly Disagree	1055	16.4
Disagree	2556	39.6
Agree	1853	28.7
Strongly Agree	554	8.6
Total	6018	93.3
Missing response	432	6.7
Total with Missing	6450	100.0



PROMOTION

Two items asked about promotion. Respondents rated these using four point scales with 1 = not at all well or strongly disagree and 4 = very well or strongly agree.

How well does your community monitor the location of alcohol advertising?

Rating	Number	Percent
Not at all well	861	13.3
Not well	1732	26.9
Sort of well	2425	37.6
Very well	1096	17.0
Total	6114	94.8
Missing response	336	5.2
Total with Missing	6450	100.0

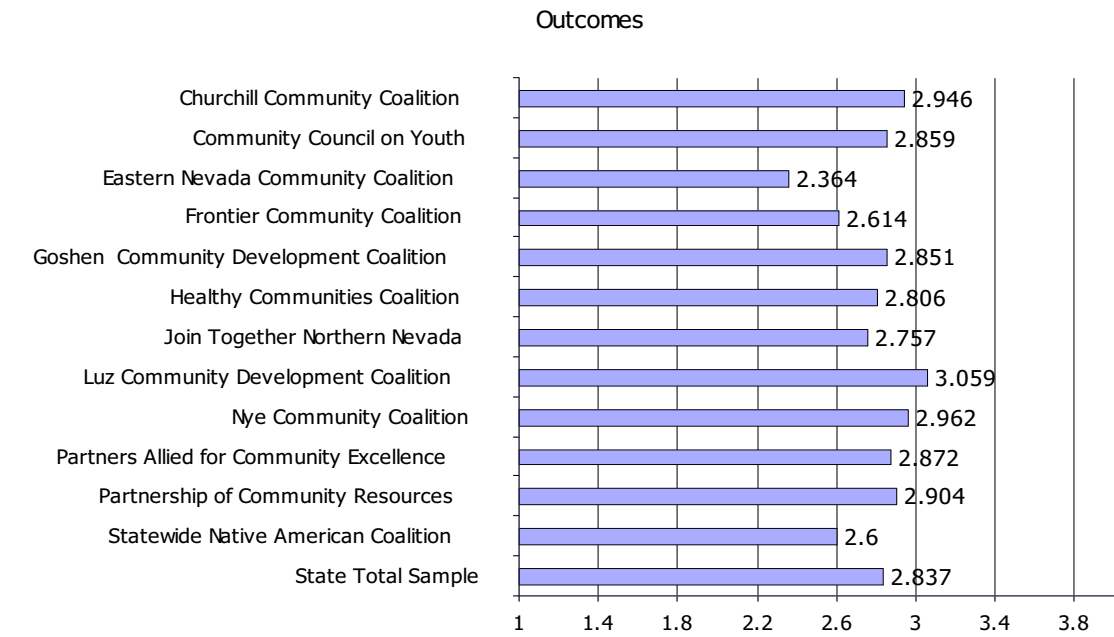
Alcohol advertising should not be allowed at events attended by children such as sporting events or community celebrations.

Rating	Number	Percent
Strongly Disagree	854	13.2
Disagree	1494	23.2
Agree	1937	30.0
Strongly Agree	1778	27.6
Total	6063	94.0
Missing response	387	6.0
Total with Missing	6450	100.0

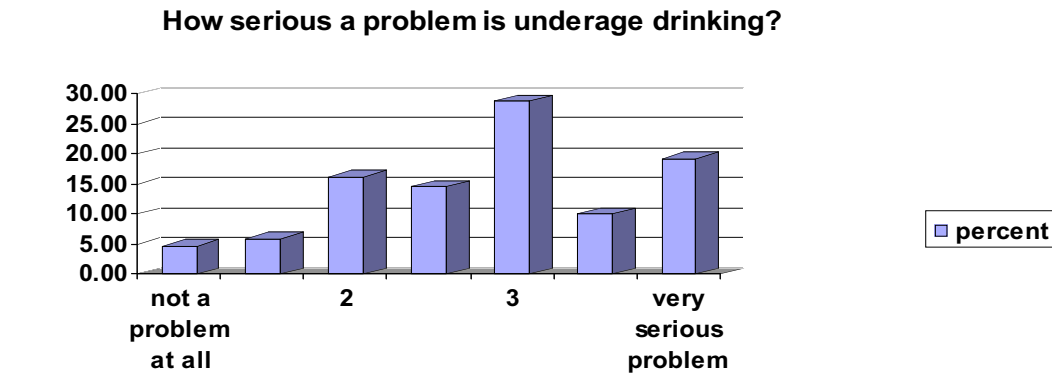
OUTCOMES

A scale was developed using three questions with the answer ratings that ranged from 1 = not a problem, 2 = somewhat of a problem, 3 = a serious problem, to 4 = a very serious problem. The three questions asked how serious a problem underage drinking is at unsupervised, informal gatherings in the community; how serious a problem alcohol related motor vehicle crashes are in the community; and how serious a problem drinking and driving is in the community. The average score for the scale was 2.837 indicating the respondents think these problems are slightly more than "somewhat of a problem".

OUTCOMES CONTINUED



Youth completing the youth convenience survey reported the following in response to the question, How serious a problem is underage drinking?



One question asked respondents to identify the percentage of youth under 21 years who drank alcohol during the past 30 days. The average response identified by the group overall was 54%.

If you drink alcohol, during the past 30 days, on how many days did you have 5 or more drinks of alcohol in a row?

Number of days	Number	Percent	Percent without missing
0 days	3478	53.9	60.0
1 day	699	10.8	12.1
2 days	559	8.7	9.6

OUTCOMES CONTINUED

Number of days	Number	Percent	Percent without missing
3-5 days	462	7.2	8.0
6-9 days	238	3.7	4.1
10-19 days	159	2.5	2.7
20 or more days	200	3.1	3.5
Total	5795	89.8	100.0
Missing response	655	10.2	
Total with Missing	6450	100.0	

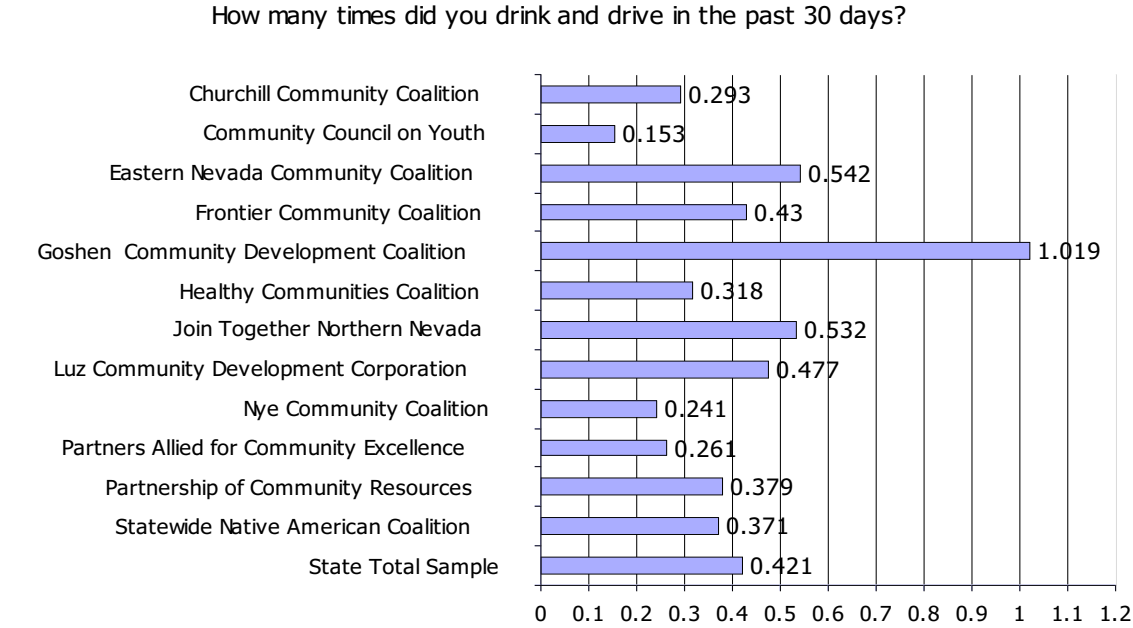
The average number of days for this question was less than 1, .903. However, 40% of respondents report that they have had 5 or more drinks in a row (binge drinking) at least once during the past 30 days.

Youth responding to the same question on the youth convenience provided the following responses: If you drink alcohol, during the past 30 days, on how many days did you have 5 or more drinks of alcohol in a row?

Number of days	Number	Percent	Percent without missing
0 days	574	39.3	45.7
1 day	133	9.1	10.6
2 days	167	11.4	13.3
3-5 days	163	11.2	13.0
6-9 days	106	7.3	8.4
10-19 days	42	2.9	3.3
20 or more days	71	4.9	5.7
Total	1256	86.1	100.0
Missing	203	13.9	
Total with missing	1459	100.0	

If you drink, during the past 30 days, how many times did you drive a car or other vehicle when you had been drinking alcohol?

OUTCOMES CONTINUED



Across the state there is a great deal of variability in the responses for this question. For some areas, the average number of times is close to 0 (Community Council on Youth, .153) while for other regions, the average number of times is greater than once a month that respondents said they drank and drove (Goshen, 1.019). The table below shows how many respondents actually report drinking and driving during the past 30 days. As is apparent in this table, just over two thirds of respondents did not drink and drive in the past 30 days.

Number of times	Number	Percent
0 times	4437	68.8
1 time	686	10.6
2 or 3 times	448	6.9
4 or 5 times	109	1.7
6 or more times	134	2.1
Total	5814	90.1
Missing response	636	9.9
Total with Missing	6450	100.0

The average number of times during the past 30 days was .42 (less than 1).



OUTCOMES CONTINUED

For youth responding to the youth convenience survey, the responses were as follows:  
If you drink, during the past 30 days, how many times did you drive a car or other vehicle when you had been drinking alcohol?

Number of times	Number	Percent without missing
0 times	737	58.2
1 time	231	18.2
2 or 3 times	190	15.0
4 or 5 times	58	4.6
6 or more times	51	4.0
Total	1267	100.0

The average number of times during the past 30 days was .78 (less than 1 but almost twice the rate that most adults said in the statewide community surveys).







Demographics: Statewide Telephone Survey

The demographic information that follows reflects survey data on all respondents’ age, marital status, employment status, income, education level, and race. Answers are shown in the tables below.

Age of Respondents: The age range of respondents represented in the survey was 18 to 99 years of age; the average age was 52.10 years.

Gender

	Number	Percent
Female	2717	58.5
Male	1931	41.5
Total	4648	100.0

Marital Status

Status	Number	Percent
Married	2718	58.5
Divorced	712	15.3
Widowed	478	10.3
Separated	85	1.8
Never Married	444	9.6
A Member of an Unmarried Couple	174	3.7
Total	4611	99.2
Missing response	37	.8
Total with Missing	4648	100.0

Employment Status

Status	Number	Percent
Employed for Wages	2130	45.8
Self-Employed	382	8.2
Out of Work for More than a Year	90	1.9
Out of Work for Less than a Year	80	1.7
A Homemaker	417	9.0
A Student	89	1.9
Unable to Work	247	5.3
Total	3435	73.9
Missing response	1213	26.1
Total with Missing	4648	100.0



Income

Amount	Number	Percent
Less than \$10,000	167	3.6
\$10,000 to less than \$15,000	176	3.8
\$15,000 to less than \$25,000	266	5.7
\$20,000 to less than \$25,000	397	8.5
\$25,000 to less than \$35,000	476	10.2
\$35,000 to less than \$50,000	730	15.7
\$50,000 to less than \$75,000	815	17.5
\$75,000 or more	956	20.6
Total	3983	85.7
Missing response	665	14.3
Total with Missing	4648	100.0

Education

Completed	Number	Percent
Never attended or only kindergarten	8	.2
Grades 1 through 8 (elementary)	114	2.5
Grades 9 through 11 (some high school)	320	6.9
Grade 12 or GED (high school)	1470	31.6
1 to 3 years of college	1532	33.0
College graduate	1179	25.4
Total	4623	99.5
Missing response	25	.5
Total with Missing	4648	100.0

Race

Race	Number	Percent
White	3822	82.2
Black or African American	64	1.4
Asian	49	1.1
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	37	.8
American Indian	146	3.1
Alaska Native	9	.2
Total	4127	88.8
Missing response	521	11.2
Total with Missing	4648	100.0

A total of 8.5% of the respondents identified themselves as "other" and described their racial background.

Respondents also were asked whether or not they identified themselves as Hispanic / Latino.

Hispanic / Latino Status

	Number	Percent
Yes	653	14.0
No	3968	85.4
Total	4621	99.4
Missing response	27	.6
Total with Missing	4648	100.0



Demographics: Statewide Convenience Survey

Coalitions

Coalition	Number	Percent
Community Council on Youth	452	7.0
Churchill Community Coalition	254	3.9
Eastern Nevada Community Coalition	343	5.3
Frontier Community Coalition	365	5.7
Goshen Community Development Coalition	858	13.3
Healthy Communities Coalition	405	6.3
Join Together Northern Nevada	846	13.1
Luz Community Development Coalition	521	8.1
Nye Community Coalition	1453	22.5
Partners Allied for Community Excellence	491	7.6
Partnership of Community Resources	462	7.2
Total	6450	100.0

What County do you live in?

County	Number	Percent
Carson	449	7.0
Churchill	254	3.9
Clark	1379	21.4
Douglas	461	7.2
Elko	501	7.8
Eureka	126	2.0
Humboldt	246	3.8
Lander	35	.5
Lincoln	125	1.9
Lyon	321	5.0
Mineral	54	.8
Nye	1453	22.5
Pershing	83	1.3
Storey	38	.6
Washoe	827	12.8
White Pine	93	1.4
Total	6445	99.9
Missing response	5	.1
Total with Missing	6450	100.0

What is your age?

Age Category	Number	Percent
15-17	1005	15.6
18-20	504	7.8
21-24	663	10.3
25-30	712	11.0
31-35	694	10.8
36-40	670	10.4
41-50	992	15.4
51-60	651	10.1
61-70	342	5.3
71+	166	2.6
Total	6399	99.2
Missing response	51	.8
Total with Missing	6450	100.0

Gender	Number	Percent
Male	2548	39.5
Female	3737	57.9
Total	6285	97.4
Missing response	165	2.6
Total with Missing	6450	100.0

Are you Hispanic or Latino?

	Number	Percent
Yes	1548	24.0

Ethnic or Racial Self-Identity

	Number	Percent
White	4231	65.6
American Indian	362	5.6
Asian	114	1.8
Black or African American	418	6.5
Hawaiian or Pacific Islander	61	.9
Alaska Native	12	.2
Other	178	14.2



Demographics: Youth Convenience Survey

Coalition

Coalition	Number	Percent
Churchill Community Coalition	55	3.8
Goshen Community Development Coalition	868	59.5
Luz Community Development Coalition	501	34.3
Partnership of Community Resources	35	2.4
Total	1459	100.0

What County do you live in?

County	Number	Percent
Carson	2	.1
Churchill	55	3.8
Clark	1361	93.3
Douglas	33	2.3
Nye	1	.1
Total	1452	99.5
Missing response	7	.5
Total with Missing	1459	100.0

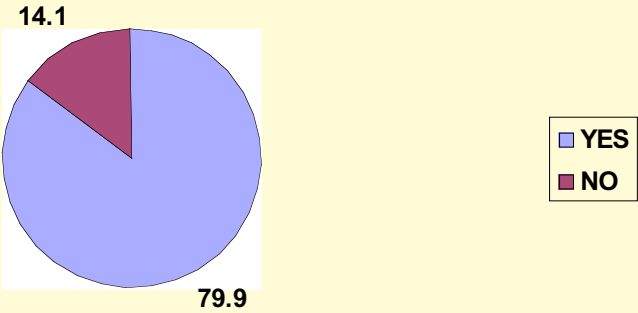
Average age for the total youth sample was 15.57 years and ages ranged from 5 to 28 years.

What is your age?

Age Category	Number	Percent	Percent without missing
5	1	.1	.1
7	1	.1	.1
8	6	.4	.4
9	15	1.0	1.0
10	18	1.2	1.2
11	73	5.0	5.0
12	109	7.5	7.5
13	121	8.3	8.3
14	186	12.7	12.8
15	183	12.5	12.6
16	204	14.0	14.0
17	184	12.6	12.7
18	127	8.7	8.7
19	87	6.0	6.0
20	71	4.9	4.9
21	44	3.0	3.0

Age Category	Number	Percent	Percent without missing
22	8	.5	.6
23	7	.5	.5
24	5	.3	.3
26	1	.1	.1
28	2	.1	.1
Total	1453	99.6	100.0
Missing response	6	.4	
Total with Missing	1459	100.0	

In School?



Last grade Attended

Grade	Number	Percent
Kindergarten	1	.1
One	1	.1
Two	1	.1
Three	8	.5
Four	29	2.0
Five	49	3.4
Six	120	8.2
Seven	122	8.4
Eight	177	12.1
Nine	183	12.5
Ten	159	10.9
Eleven	178	12.2
Twelve	273	18.7
13 post grad	18	1.2
14 post grad	7	.5
15 post grad	2	.1
18 graduate school	1	.1

Grade	Number	Percent
Missing	130	8.9
Total	1459	100.0

Male/Female

Gender	Number	Percent
Male	678	46.5
Female	746	51.1
Total	1424	97.6
Missing response	35	2.4
Total with Missing	1459	100.0

Are you Hispanic or Latino?

	Number	Percent
Yes	657	45.0

Ethnic or Racial Self-Identity

	Number	Percent
White	228	15.6
American Indian	61	4.2
Asian	35	2.4
Black or African American	489	33.5
Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander	22	1.5
Missing response	624	42.7



Demographics: Native American Convenience Survey

Tribal Affiliation

Tribe	Number	Percent
Shoshone	437	34.8
Washoe	161	12.8
Paiute	424	33.8
Total	1022	81.6
Missing response	231	18.4
Total with Missing	1253	100.0

Live on reservation?

Area	Number	Percent	Percent without Missing
Live on Reservation	756	60.3	83.2
Live in Urban Area	153	12.2	16.8
Total	909	72.5	100.0
Missing response	344	27.5	
Total with Missing	1253	100.0	

What County do you live in?

County	Number	Percent
Carson	272	21.7
Churchill	74	5.9
Clark	139	11.1
Douglas	67	5.3
Elko	183	14.6
Humboldt	46	3.7
Lander	50	4.0
Lyon	57	4.5
Mineral	50	4.0
Nye	89	7.1
Pershing	30	2.4
Storey	2	.2
Washoe	129	10.3
White Pine	14	1.1
Alpine	22	1.8
Total	1224	97.7
Missing response	29	2.3
Total with Missing	1253	100.0



What is your age?

Age Category	Number	Percent	Percent without Missing
15-17	265	21.1	21.5
18-20	113	9.0	9.2
21-24	106	8.5	8.6
25-30	115	9.2	9.3
31-35	94	7.5	7.6
36-40	102	8.1	8.3
41-50	189	15.1	15.4
51-60	153	12.2	12.4
61-70	65	5.2	5.3
71+	29	2.3	2.4
Total	1231	98.2	100.0
Missing response	22	1.8	
Total with Missing	1253	100.0	

Male/Female

Gender	Number	Percent
Male	508	40.5
Female	693	55.3
Total	1201	95.8
Missing response	52	4.2
Total with Missing	1253	100.0

Are you Hispanic or Latino?

	Number	Percent
Yes	123	9.8

Nevada Substance Abuse Prevention Coalitions

Coalition Name	COUNTIES	Director	Address	Phone & Email
Churchill Community Coalition	Churchill	Dennis Lee	90 N. Maine St., Suite 301 Fallon, NV 89406	775-423-7433 <a href="mailto:dlee@churchillcoalition.org">dlee@churchillcoalition.org</a>
Carson City Community Council on Youth	Carson City	Eric Ohlson	P.O. Box 613 Carson City, NV 89702	775-841-4730 <a href="mailto:eric@ccoynv.org">eric@ccoynv.org</a>
Eastern Nevada Communities Coalition	White Pine, Eureka & Lincoln	Deborah Gill (Lead Coordinator)	100 Gold Street P.O. Box 306 Poiche, NV 89043	775-962-1656 <a href="mailto:debigill@lcturbonet.com">debigill@lcturbonet.com</a>
Frontier Community Coalition	Humboldt, Pershing & Lander	Jaclyn Lafferty	737 Fairgrounds Rd. Winnemucca, NV 89446	775-623-6382 <a href="mailto:info@frontiercommunity.org">info@frontiercommunity.org</a>
Goshen Community Development Coalition	Clark	Belinda Thompson	2008 Hamilton Lane Las Vegas, NV 89106	702-880-4357 <a href="mailto:goshencoalition@aol.com">goshencoalition@aol.com</a>
Healthy Communities Coalition of Lyon & Storey Counties	Lyon, Storey & Mineral	Christy McGill	P.O. Box 517 Dayton, NV 89403	775-246-7550 <a href="mailto:cmcgill@healthycomm.org">cmcgill@healthycomm.org</a>
Join Together Northern Nevada	Washoe	Kevin Quint	1325 Airmotive Way, #325 Reno, NV 89502	775-324-7557 <a href="mailto:kquint@jtnn.org">kquint@jtnn.org</a>
Luz Community Development Coalition	Serving Latinos in Clark Co	Olga Mendoza	3909 Maryland Parkway, Suite 305 Las Vegas, NV 89119	702-734-0589 <a href="mailto:olgam1998@yahoo.com">olgam1998@yahoo.com</a>
Nye Community Coalition	Nye & Esmeralda	Stacy Smith	2280 E. Calvada Blvd., #103 Pahrump, NV 89048	775-727-9970 <a href="mailto:stacy@nyeccc.org">stacy@nyeccc.org</a>
Partners Allied for Community Excellence	Elko	Cathy McAdoo	249 3 <sup>rd</sup> Street Elko, NV 89801	775-777-3451 <a href="mailto:pacecoalition@frontiernet.net">pacecoalition@frontiernet.net</a>
Partnership of Community Resources	Douglas	Cheryl Bricker	1528 Hwy. 395, Suite 100 Gardnerville, NV 89410	775-782-8611 <a href="mailto:pcrbricker@partnership-resource.org">pcrbricker@partnership-resource.org</a>
Statewide Native American Coalition	Statewide	Monty Williams	680 Greenbrae Dr., Suite 265 Sparks, NV 89431	775-741-0716 <a href="mailto:mwilliams@oasisol.com">mwilliams@oasisol.com</a>



Nevada Statewide Partners

Agency/ Organization Name	Contact & Title	Address	Phone & Email
Nevada Prevention Resource Center	Stephanie Asteriadis	WRB 1021 MS/284 University of Nevada, Reno Reno, NV 89557	775-784-6336 866-784-6336 775-527-0704 <a href="mailto:sasteriadis@casat.org">sasteriadis@casat.org</a>
NV State Juvenile Justice Programs Office	Kathy Bartosz Enforcing Underage Drinking Laws, Coordinator	4126 Technology Way, 3 <sup>rd</sup> Floor Carson City, NV 89706	775-684-7294 <a href="mailto:bartosz4@sbcglobal.net">bartosz4@sbcglobal.net</a>
NV State Substance Abuse Prevention and Treatment Agency	Stevie Burden Prevention Director	4126 Technology Way, 2 <sup>nd</sup> Floor Carson City, NV 89706	775-684-4080 <a href="mailto:sburden@sapta.nv.gov">sburden@sapta.nv.gov</a>
NV State Substance Abuse Prevention and Treatment Agency	Deborah McBride Agency Director	4126 Technology Way, 2 <sup>nd</sup> Floor Carson City, NV 89706	775-684-4190 <a href="mailto:dmcbride@sapta.nv.gov">dmcbride@sapta.nv.gov</a>
NV State Health Division - Child and Adolescent Health Coordinator	Kyle Devine Health Program Specialist	3427 Goni Road Suite 108 Carson City, NV 89706	775-684-4264 <a href="mailto:kdevine@nvhd.state.nv.us">kdevine@nvhd.state.nv.us</a>
NV State Bureau of Community Health, Communicable Disease Control -- Chronic Disease Manager	Charlene Herst Health Program Manager	505 E. King St., #103 Carson City, NV 89701	775-684-5914 <a href="mailto:cherst@nvhd.state.nv.us">cherst@nvhd.state.nv.us</a>
Statewide Partnership	Linda Lang Coordinator	4380 Ramuda Circle Carson City, NV 89701	775-882-6674 <a href="mailto:dlhlang@pyramid.net">dlhlang@pyramid.net</a>
NV State Substance Abuse Prevention and Treatment Agency	Vidya Kailash Health Program Specialist	4126 Technology Way, 2 <sup>nd</sup> Floor Carson City, NV 89706	775-684-4054 <a href="mailto:vkailash@sapta.nv.gov">vkailash@sapta.nv.gov</a>
CSAP's Western CAPT NV Liaison	Denise Sheehan Prevention Application Management Coordinator	CSAP Western Center for the Application of Prevention Technologies--UNR, Reno— CASAT/Mail Stop 279 Reno, NV 89557-0258	775-682-7441 <a href="mailto:dsheehan@casat.org">dsheehan@casat.org</a>
NV State Substance Abuse Prevention and Treatment Agency	Tonya Wolf Health Program Specialist	4126 Technology Way, 2 <sup>nd</sup> Floor Carson City, NV 89706	775-684-4190 <a href="mailto:twolf@sapta.nv.gov">twolf@sapta.nv.gov</a>